VOL. XXXII.—NO. 38.

Horse Cave, Ky., a few days ago, was on the 18th discharged from custody on mo-tion of the Comminwealth's attorney. While William Holt, a colored boy, was

compounding a chamical mixture in the drug store of Lamar & Co., at Augusta,

Ga., on the 18th the mixture exploded. Holt was instantly killed and the store somewhat damaged.

THE recent disappearance of Andrew J. Moore, of the firm of Shirk & Moore, promi-

nent shoe-dealers of Lebanon, Pa., is ex-plained by the discovery that he had issued forged notes against his partner.

THE boiler of Plummer's planing mill at Jackson, Mich., exploded on the 19th, kill-

ing two men, Albert Keyport and Fred

miller. Keyport's body was frightfully mangled. Four others were badly injured and may die. The mill was blown to frag-ments and many houses in the vicinity were badly damaged by flying pieces of

REV. W. DOTY, of Marshall County, W.

Va., recently received a pension, the ac-

DETECTIVE ROBERT PINKERTON has cap-

Marie states that a fire broke out in the

Quartermaster's store rooms at Fort Brady

THE following are the United States

439,831; currency, \$24,530,000; internal revenue receipts, \$403,044; customs, \$333,127.

THE old and well know firm of Lyman

DUNK GROVES, a wealthy farmer near

Falmouth, Rush County, Ind., committed

suicide on the 19th by hanging. Ever since the election Groves had imagined that the country would go to ruin under Cleveland, and he would lose all his property.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced

New Jersey, providing for the appropria-

tion of \$250,000 to be distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and expended under his direction by the proper local au-thorities of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, to prevent by proper quarantine and sanitary measures the entrance of cholera to this country, and to prevent its spread if it should take a foothold.

RUSSELL ROHL and William Clark, track-

en, while returning to their homes from

work on a hand-car on the Huntingdon &

Round Top road, were run into by a freight train near Huntingdon, Pa., on the 19th and fatally injured.

THE British steamer Victoria, from Gal-

reston, collided near New Orleans on the

9th with the steamboat Frederick A.

Blanks, making excursion trips to the Ex-position. The Blanks sank in a few min-ates. The passengers and crew were all aved. The Blanks was valued at \$100,000.

Two shops of the Hoyle-Jones Manufac-

turing Company, at Martin's Ferry, Chio manufacturers of threshers and agricul-

tural implements, were entirely destroyed on the 19th by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$16,000; insurance light.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Senate the nominations of B. Platt Carpen-ter, of New York, as Governor of Montana

and William H. Bliss as United States At-torney for the Eastern District of Missouri

MAJOR WILLIAM F. HOWELLS, brother

of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died in the county

hospital at San Francisco on the 16th

friendless and destitute. Howells had resided in California a number of years, and was addicted to dissipated habits.

Dr. James Ewing, a pioneer physician

THE President on the 16th sent to the

tion of \$250,000 to be distributed by

PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

### General News Summary. Interesting Home and Foreign News. CONCRESSIONAL.

A resolution was passed in the Senate on the 17th authorizing the President to sus-pend, by proclamation, the extra terri-terial jurisdiction now exercised with regard pend, by proofsmation, the extra territerial jurisdiction now exercised with regard
to American citizens within the Dominien of
the Bey of Tunis and to accept the jurisdiction of the French Consular Courts. The Senste then took up the Naval Appropriation
bill, which included the provision for
constructing additional steel cruisers, rams,
torpede boats and guns, contained in the unsuccessful bill of last session. An amendment was maderlimiting the services of the
Gun Foundry Board only to the pressent session of Congress. The bill
as amended was then passed and the
Gunat Consulation of Congress. The bill
as amended was then passed and the
Somato adjourned. The Inter-State Commerce bill was again taken up in
the House and Mr. Orisp of Georgia offered
a further amendment that nothing in the act
shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing ascommodations for white and colored persons. Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas
offered a substitute providing that nothing
in the act shall be construed to prohibit railroads from classifying passengers as
they may deem best for comfort and
safety. Mr. Goff of West Virginia
moved to add to Mr. Breckenridge's amendment the words "no discrimination shall be
made on account of race of colori: 'agreed
to--yeas 141, nays 163. Pending a motion to
reconsider and to lay that motion on the
table, Mr. Reagan made a motion to adjourn,
which was agreed to.

Mr. VEST introduced a resolution in the

Senate on the 18th declaring that the power seinte on the 1sth declaring that the power to send an expedition into the territory of Nicaragua fer the purpose of surveying a route for an inter-oceanic canal, and to expend the public money for such a purpose, was not vested by law in the Navy Dopartment, but should be reforred to Congress, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to discontinue the arrangements entered into by him for such an expedition until the final action of Congress on this resolution; inid over. A bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue in Washington to the memory of General Lafayotte and his compatriots was passed. Mr. Cullom's hill to regulate Inter-State commerce was taken up, discussed and several amendments were offered. Adjourned... A motion to reconsider Mr. Goff's amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill in the House was adopted—yeas 140, nays 198. Mr. Barksdale then moved to amend by adding 'and that furnishing separate accommodations at the same charges shall not be considered an discrimination;" agreed to—yeas 131, nays 124. Several other amendments were offered and rejooted. Adjourned. to send an expedition into the territory of

yeas 131, mays 124. Several other amendments were offered and rejected. Adjourned.

A BILL passed the Senate on the 19th making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hale reported that the conferces on the part of the Senate and House on the Naval Appropriation bill had been unable to agree, though the Senate conferces offered to waive the provisions with regard to the new steel cruiser, thus leaving the bill exactly as framed by the House itself, deducting only the fifty per cent from each item already appropriated by the exigency of the bill of last season. The House conferces insisted that the Senate must take the House hill of this session, making a lump appropriation or none, and would not even go into a conference. The conferces felt it their duty to recommend that the Senate should further insist, and by a unanimous vote insisted on an Itemized appropriation bill. The Senate then went into executive session and confirmed a number of nominations and soon after adjourned... The Chair read before the House a memorial from John G. Thompson, late Sergeantat Arms of the House, asking for an appropriation to pay a judgment rendered against him in favor of Hallett Kilbourn by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to reimburse him for the expenses incurred and services; referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

THE superintendent, his daughter and fifteen of the twenty-two inmates of the Treasury balances at the close of business Union County Orphan Children's Home, at Marysville, Ohio, were made dangerously sick on the 17th by eating head-cheese made in a copper boiler. Five of the children were still very low at last accounts.

The data of the county of the children's Home, at the children were still very low at last accounts.

National bank notes, \$9,905,807; de-

sick on the 17th by eating head-cheese made in a copper boiler. Five of the children were still very low at last accounts.

A HORRIBLE case of starvation came to light at Vincennes, Indiana, a few days ago. A widow, the mother of several ago. A widow, the mother of several low. ago. A widow, the mother of several children, was found dead in bed, her children around her shivering with cold and nearly famished. The moth-er had starved to death. Another widow with several children were found in a house without food or fuel. All were huddled together in a bed to keep warm. Charitable people are now making a tour of the city in search of other cases of des-

Two hundred Chinese employed in Cassebolt's laundry at Belleville, N. J., after they were dismissed from work, entered the laundry building and attempted to kill a foreman who had offended them.

A BAND of thirteen boys, whose ages are systematically robbing stores, factories and residences at Reading, Pa.

ANOTHER cave-in occurred on the 17th at Company, known as the Lana Colliery, at in Congress by Representative McAdoo, of Plymouth, Fa. A heavy report was heard and the residents rushed from their homes to find that three acres of land had sunk nearly five feet. One house went down with the surface, but no one was injured.

MARION McFarland, a farmer living near Geneva. Ga., was bitten a few weeks ago by a dog supposed to be mad. On the 17th he died a most horrible death, after two days' suffering with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

THE Secretary of the Treasury having received information that the Swiss Gov-ernment had pardoned a convict on condition that he would go to the United States, has notified the collectors of the principal ports to prevent his landing, and to send him back to the port from whence

mittee on Military Affairs, which made mittee on anitary Anars, which made a tour of the different soldiers' homes of the country during the past summer, has not yet made its report, but General Rosecrans, the chairman of the committee, will, during the coming holiday recess, prepare the report in time to submit it soon after the reassembling of Congress.

THE Committee of the Philadelphia Councils having under consideration the ques-tion of sending the old Liberty Bell to New Orleans, on the 17th voted—13 to 3—that a report be made to the Councils with favorable recommendations "authorizing the Commissioner of Markets and City Property to take down the bell, and directing that a joint committee be appointed to attend the Fair and take charge of the bell and hand it over to the authorities of New Orleans."

respectable citizen of Brownsville, Ga., struck James Davidson, who was abusing his wife, a few days ago, with a club, killing him instantly.

of Hebron, Licking County, Ohio, died sud denly of paralysis of the brain on the 16th CAPTAIN C. L. HATHAWAY died at his residence, Brockton, Mass., on the 18th, aged seventy years. He was the founder aged eighty-five years. He was a prominent Mason and well known throughou of the well-known Lynn and Boston firm of C. L. Hathaway & Sons, the largest ex-porters of shoe dressings in the country. REV. T. B. FULLER, Bishop of Niagara died at Hamilton, Ontario, on the 17th. Several days age he accidentally run a three-cornered file into his hand. Soon after the wound festered and gangrened and blood poisoning set in, from the effects of which he died. On the evening of the 19th while Perry Harrington, a well-to-do farmer living near Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, was

a man, his face masked with a white handkerchief suddenly entered and flourishing a
revolver, demanded Harrington's money or
his life. Harrington started for an adjoining room to get his money, when the handkerchief dropped from the robber's face
and Mrs. Harrington recognized him as
Lewis Webster, a well known young
man of the vicinity. At the instant of recognition, the robber fired
at Mrs. Harrington, the ball striking
her in the left arm. The terrified woman
fled from the house and gave the alarm,
and upon returning with assistance Mr.
Harrington was found upon the floor unconscious with a bullet-hole in his forehead. He died soon after. Webster was
arrested the next morning, but denied all
knowledge of the crime. There was strong
talk of lynching, but he was safely lodged
in the county fail.

The Omaha Republicas publishes advices THE Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., died at the residence of his son-in-law, E. C. Sampson, in New York City on the 18th. Dr. Blagden married a sister of Wendell Phillips and was himself in full sympathy with the Abolitionists. For many years he was pastor of the old South Church, Bos-ton. He had a wide acquaintance in New England.

JUDGE JOSEPH R. SWAN, author of Swan's Treatise, and ex-Supreme Judge of Ohio, died at Columbus on the 18th aged eighty-two.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch was confirme as Secretary of the Treasury at the executive session of the Senate on the 18th. Tue Omaha Republican publishes advices been to carry the United States flag over a from thirty-five counties of the State, concerning the ravages of hog choiera. Thir- at his home in Saybrook, Ill. His army

teen counties report an epidemic of the disease, ten its existence in a mild furm and twelve thus far are free from the scourge. Sarpy County reports that the hogs have all died. The loss in that County is estimated at \$70,000. The nature of the disease is too little understood to permit of the cure of the animals. sabre, which was wont to clank at his heels odist Episcopal minister, and one of the founders of the University of Michigan, died at Philadelphia on the 18th, aged seventy-five years.

A BROKEN rail caused the wreck of a THE REV. JOTHAM S. SEWALL, late of passenger train on the East Brandywine & Waynesburg Railroad, near Reed's road, Chester County, Pa., on the Sth. William Barker, engineer, was killed, and the fireman was seriously injured. No passengers turt.

Chicago, a widely known preacher of the Congregational Church, died on the 18th at Bangor, Me., aged ninety-three years. Chicago, a widely known preacher of the Congregational Church, died on the 18th sity elected Professor David S. Jordan JOHN WARD, believed to be the oldest professor of natural sciences, to the pres

man in Kansas, wandered away from his from in Atchison a few days ago, and was found in the suburbs frozen to death. He was 105 years old and had lived in Atchison ever since it had a name. He was somewhat given to drink. 

THE Senate in executive session on the 19th confirmed the following nominations: Kittredge Haskins, United States Attorney Kittredge Haskins, United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; Lewis E. Stan-ton, United States Attorney for the Dis-trict of Connecticut; John G. Brady, Com-missioner for Alaska at Sitka; George P. Ihrie, Commissioner for Alaska at Wran-gel; Chester Seber, Commissioner for Alaska at Ounalaska; Thomas A. Cum-ming, Collector of Customs for the District of Montana and Idaho.

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists Kingston, Ontario, over the appearance of black small-pox, which has been carried there from Hungerford. It is also reported that the disease has broken out at Ports-

upon biology, who recently went to Lon-don intending to lecture upon evolution, was killed in that city on the 16th while was knied in that city on the roan waite riding a tricycle, the vehicle coming into collision with a cab. Mr. Newton was pitched out and struck upon his head, dying almost instantly. Much sympathy is felt for his wife and daughter.

va., recently received a pension, the ac-crued payments amounting to \$2,500. While the family was absent from home attending a revival meeting on the night of the 18th, the house was totally destroyed by fire. It is supposed the money was stolen and the house fired by incendiaries. Loss \$5,000; no insurance. A DISPATCH received at Paris on the 17th from Hanoi states that 3,000 Chinese troops made a desperate attempt to capture Chu, but after severe fighting were completely routed by the French garrison occupying the place. The Chinese loss is put at 896 killed, and the French at thirty-four killed and wounded.

tured George A. Proctor, whom he feels confident is the leader of the gang who in July, 1880, stole from the United States Express vault at Susquehanna, N. Y., a package containing between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Froctor was a boller-maker at Susquehanna; after the robbery he went to Canada. Other arrests are expected. THE condition of the 18,000 Chinamen who overrun the province of British Columbia is far from satisfactory to themselves or to the authorities. During the coming THE failures reported for seven days winter hundreds will be out of employ-ment and many of them must either steal or starve. The records of the courts already show a large increase in crimes committed by this class of criminals. A number have already committed suicide. ended December 19, number in the United States 367, Canada 28; total 395 -a marked increase over the previous week, when the failures numbered 348. The Western and Pacific States furnish half

THE mails passing between Kamloops and Victoria, B. C., have recently been robbed of \$9,000 by unknown parties. The post-master at Kamloops loses \$500.

the other night, destroying all the clothing, garrison, stores, camp equipage, etc. Loss to the Government \$10,000. A soldier named Griffin was asleep there at the time and was dragged out by comrades when nearly dead. An examination of London Bridge divers below the low water line reveals the fact that the bridge sustained more injury by the explosion on the 13th than was at first reported. A diver found in the stone of the second arch fissures an inch wide beginning at a point six feet under water and extending clear to the foundation. THE elegant house of Colonel William B. McCreery, ex-State Treasurer of Michigan, burned at Flint on the 19th. Loss \$38,000; insured for \$9,009. The mansion was originally built by McCreery's father-in-law, Ex-Governor Fenton.

JAUNER, the director of the Discount Bank a deficit of \$1,000,000 has been discovered in the bank accounts. A reward of \$1,000,-000 is offered for information as to Jauner's whereabouts.

LUCAS JAUNER, the defaulting and absconding director of the securities department of the Lower Austrian Discount Bank, committed suicide in a churchyard near Vienna on the 19th. Only twenty-four florins were found on his body. He had eight years.

THE Nihilists recently attempted to wreck THE employes of the Gould southwestern the railroad train conveying the Czar to St. Petersburg. eduction of ten per cent, will be made THREE men hailing from America were

arrested recently at Mayence, Germany, with boxes of dynamite in their possession. In the French Chamber of Deputies the motion to abolish the French embassy at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 293 to 168. In the course of the debate Prime Strong & Son, of Cleveland, Ohio, proba-bly the most extensive marble dealers in the West, made an assignment on the 19th. Minister Ferry took occasion to speak in a highly eulogistic manner of Pope Leo XIII.'s enlightened and conciliatory atti-

> ENGLAND has failed to secure the exclusion of spirituous liquors from the Congo and Niger basins. The Conference Committee, however, have agreed upon a clause advising the powers to limit the sale of liquor in those regions owing to the bad results observable from the traffic in the past.

UNE of the immense hotels being built aear the Exposition building, at New Oreans fell on the 21st. Frank Green was tilled and two others fatally wounded. The men were bracing the building up, as it was thought to be unsafe.

ELEVEN men were probably fatally burned and four others injured by the explosion of gas in a lamp-black factory near Worthington, Armstrong County, Pa., on the 20th. The boiler was thrown fifty feet and the factory totally wrecked.

Six masked men burst in the door of H. Workenour's house, a short distance from Workenour's house, a short distance from Wheeling, W. Va., on the morning of the 21st, and after binding Mr. and Mrs. Workenour and their son, they ransacked the house and found \$4,000 in a trunk, the savings of a life-time. After eating breakfast in the presence of the hapless victims, they coolly departed with the money. When the alarm was given it was too late to trace the thieves.

THE wills of Willard Whistler and David C. Ralston, who died on the Greely expedition, have been admitted to probate in the courts at Washington, and letters testamentary were issued to Lieutenant A. W. Greely on the extate of the first named, with a bond of \$2,800, and to Sergeant D. L. Brainard on the estate of the latter, bond \$14,000.

nd \$14,000. THE Georgia Legislature adjourned or the 20th to the second Wednesday in July.
The general Local Option bill was postponed until the summer session. An appropriation of \$180,000 a year was voted
for the new Capitol, and the work will pro-

ceed steadily.

THE statement of the New York associated banks for week ended December 20 show the following changes: Loans in-crease, \$4.116,000; specie increase, \$509,000; legal tenders decrease, \$1.253,000; deposits increase, \$4.480,000; circulation increase, \$43,000; reserve decrease, \$1.565,000. The amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements was \$40,080,000.

Ar Chicago on the 21st Policeman Machowski being informed that his wife, who was ill, could not recover, went out and killed himself. His wife expired a few inutes later.

By the collision of two freight trains on

the Pan Handle road, near Dayton, Ohio, on the 21st, eight trainmen were more or less seriously injured and a number of cars badly wrecked.

badly wrecked.

The dead-lock between the Senate and House of Representatives remained unbroken at adjournment on the 20th. The Senate insists upon considering the detailed appropriation bill prepared by the House last session and amended by the Senate, while the House insists upon the passage of a bill appropriating a lump sum for the naval service for the balance of the fiscal year, on the basis of the last appropriation. Pending an agreement on this question the House resolution providing for a holiday recess until January 5 was held by the Senate without action, and the Senate adjourned until the 2d. The House conference conference reported that they had been unable to agree on any of the provisions of the bill with the Senate committee. Mr. Randall then offered a resolution extending the provisions of the present act provisions and the senate committee.

# ORPHAN ASYLUM FIRE. | she climbed out upon the cornics and her black dress looked as it it would ignite from

The Charred Remains of Thirteen Per sons Have Been Taken From the Ruins.

Of the 780 Boys in the Building at the Time of the Fire 658 Only Are Accounted For-122 Ar Still Missing.

A TERRIBLE SCENE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19 .- About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fre broke out in the drying room in the build-ing adjoining the right wing on the south-ern end of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum at the corner of St. Mark's and ern end of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum at the corner of St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, and was quickly communicated to the main building, a structure 210x150 feet, which was almost entirely destroyed. The part in which the fire originated contained the boilers, heating appliances, etc., and on the third-floor was the dormitory in which were sixty of the orphan inmates of the asylum, whose ages ranged from six to ten years. They were suffering from various complaints and whether or not all were rescued cannot be known until the children, who are scattered about the neighborhood, are counted. The impression now prevails that some of them have been burned to death.

Meanwhile the firemen had entered another part of the building and began pouring water upon the flames. Foreman McGroarty, of Engine Company No. 4, saw sister Josephine, and being unable to reach her with his hands, extended his coat to her from a window in the wing. She caught it and loosening her hold on the cornice swang toward McGroarty. The coat slipped from her grasp and she fell to the ground, striking upon her shoulder and head, and was conveyed in an unconscious state to St-Catharine's Hospital.

Joseph Ryan, a boy who was upon the same floor, attempted to descend by the lad-

Joseph Ryan, a boy who was upon the ame floor, attempted to descend by the lader. When within ten feet of the ground, the ladder broke, and he was severely in-jured by falling. John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from one of the third-story windows and was also badly hurt. Sister De Chantel, the Mother Superlor, sister De Chantel, the alother Superior, was in her office when the alarm was given. She quickly dispatched her assistants to various parts of the building and notified the fire department. There were 785 orphans in the institution, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them. The Sisters made every effort to get the children out of the building as quickly as possible. out of the building as quickly as possible. directing them to go to any house in the neighborhood and remain until called for. Hundreds of the little fellows ran out into the storm screaming and crying, most of them being without coats or bats.

There were about thirty Sisters in the asylum, nearly all of whom went out with the throng of boys, but it was impossible to keep the children together. About 100 took refuge in the Bergen Street Ral. ay car stables, and nearly every house, store and saloon in the vicinity was filled with

Edward Hasslett, the City Supervisor of Hydrants, who was passing the asylum at the time the fire broke out, together with the time the fire broke out, together with several others who were in the vicinity, in-cluding a Bergen Street car conductor who left his car for the purpose, rendered valu-able assistance in rescuing the inmates from the burning building. Mr. Hasslett is of the opinion that the fire could have been checked had the fire department been more proport in reaching the seems it being fully prompt in reaching the scene, it being fully twenty minutes after the slarm was given before the second engine came.

George Irish, twenty-two years of age, a truckman, living near the asylum, ran to the building when the fire was discovered

and procuring a ladder placed it to one of the second-story windows. He mounted the ladder and handed down seven boys, when him to come down. The flames were then bursting out of the windows beneath him and it was with great difficulty that Irish reached the ground, his clothing being nearly burned from his body and his hands and face burned and bilstered. From other windows in various parts of the building little boys were being taken out by brave men, while many little fellows disregarding the commands of their rescuers to remain where they were for a moment longer, threw themselves headlong to the ground.

The most of them sustained little or no injury. Several people who watched the progress of the flames, sry they are certain that all of the boys did not get out of the burning building, and are also sure that they saw a woman who attempted to reach a window fall back into the flames.

By the time the firemen reached the

burning structure it was apparent that the building could not be saved, and they con-fined all their energies to rescuing the inmates while the tire was having full sway.

Sister Anthony, through whose efforts at least one hundred boys were enabled to escape, was badly burned about the face and hands. One of the boys who escaped from the building said the fire was caused by one of the orphans going into the drying room with a lighted candle, which seed antily teached some clothes banging means. dently touched some clothes hanging upon a line. In an instant the fire blazed up and the boys ran out as fast as possible. Two firemen were severely injured by fall-ing from ladders, one being knocked down by a piece of cornice which fell from the

Sister Josephine died in the hospital at six o'clock last evening and it is believed that three others have lost their lives. It can't yet be ascertained whether all the children were got out of the building, bu

it is thought that all escaped,
Judge Andrew Walsh, the treasurer of
the asylum, says the total loss on the building, furniture and appurtenances is \$500, 000 and the insurance \$200,000. The struct ure was begun in 1858 and finished in 1870. The fire was still burning at two o'cleck. THE LATEST DETAILS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19.—The blackened walls and smouldering ruins were all that remained this morning of the

were all that remained this morning of the handsome structure known as St. John's Home, or Male Catholic Orphan Asylum. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather groups of spectators gathered about the place and watched the firemen in their work among the rulins, searching for the bodies of the victims. Last night Sister Superior De Chantel said: "I think they rot out all the shiders and indeed I have got out all the children, and indeed, I hope so." But the Sister was not in a position to speak positively, for when the fire broke out she was in the office in the main part of out she was in the omce in the main part of the building, and that was almost a block from the fire. Those who were on the outside of the building and were first to assist in help ing some of the little ones to escape, as-serted that there were many lives lost. They said they could see children in the rooms on the third floor over the laundry, where the smoke and flames had made their where the smoke and flames had made their way to it, and they knew that all avenues of escape had been cut off. Now the assertions of these people are found to be correct, for as soon as the fire among the rains had been sufficiently subdued for the police and firemen to work, they began a search for the bodies, and were not long in coming upon the charred remains of a little group of four, who were huddled together before their cries for help had been stifled.

In the dormitory directly over the laundry were sixty boys who had been sick and probably thirty who were too ill to leave their beds. Sister Anthony went to them and carried out all she could, but as far as can be learned, she had very little help and it seemed only a few moments when it became necessary for all those who were in that part of the building to seek a place of safety.

Sister Josephine remained so long in the where the smoke and flames had made thel

to leave them. Some she had watched and nursed upon their sick beds. When the dames and smoke were sweeping about her

the flames which were sweeping about her. The crowd below appeared paralyzed and could not see how it was possible for her to escape death. Fireman N. C. Greenity ap-peared at a window on the right wing, ter peared at a window on the right wing, ten feet distant, and threw his coat for her grasp. A shout went up from the spectators for they supposed she would be saved. But her grasp slipped and she came down upon her head and shoulders. She died shortly after being removed to the hospital. At half-past eight o'clock three more bodies were discovered near where the

bodies were discovered near where the passage to the main bullding was located. Some of the bodies appeared to be those of adults. The police, firemen and others continued their search and shortly after continued their search and shortly after nine o'clock they discovered two more bodies. They were all burned to a crisp, and their possible identity destroyed. If all those who escaped from the building were together, some definite idea could be formed of how many perished, but the little fellows were scattered all over the city. The police of the Tenth precinct picked up about twenty. Some were found by the police of the Fourth precinct wandering on Myrtle Avenue at nine o'clock at night and nearly frozen. Sixteen were picked up by the frozen. Sixteen were picked up by the police of the Ninth precinct, which is about a mile from the institution. They were wandering about the streets, shivering in the cold. Citizens, who have sympathized with the poor unfortunates have taken them in, and it will probably be a day or two before they are all gathered again. Fireman Mathews, who was injured, is slowly recovering. Great sympathy is ex-pressed on all sides for the orphans and the Sisters, and the special appeals which will be made during the Christmas week in their

behalf will, no doubt, meet with a warm re ANOTHER ACCOUNT. BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19—1 A. S.,
—Firemen were at work all night at the
ruins of the St. John's Asylum, and at
eight o'clock, while digging in the masonry
and debris under the laundry and infirmary
they discovered a lot of charred bones and
two headless trunks, also the skull and they discovered a lot of charred bones and two headless trunks, also the skull and bones of an adult. These were put into a blanket and taken into the store-room of the unburned part of the building, where they were sorted and found to represent the bodies of eight children and one adult. There are supposed to be more bodies buried under the ashes of the infirmary, laundry, bake-house and wash-house, where the fire broke out, and firemen are now at work throwing water on the hot masonry to expedite their work, and as soon as practicable will begin the task of recovering such other

work, and as soon as practicable will begin the task of recovering such other bodies that may be there. Inquiries being made as to the adult whose remains were found, it was learned that two ladies, Mrs. McCarren and Mrs. Halligan, whose addresses are unknown were, at the time the fire broke out, visiting the institution and were in the section of the building where the fire commenced. But one of them is supposed to be burned. There were 780 boys in the asylum, 631

of whom so far are accounted for. This leaves 149 to be found. The police are looking for the boys, and up to noon to-day but seventeen have been found. The survivors will be sent to St. Joseph's Home for girls, and the girls will be removed from that institution to St. Paul's Home until steps are taken to provide another home for the unfortunate boys. Coroner Hess has taken charge of the bodies found, and will await further developments.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

The search for bodies among the ruins of the burned St. John's Orphan Asylum is still being pushed vigorously despite the intensely cold weather which necessitates frequent changes of the men engaged in the work. A portion of the building was saved and the loss will not be as heavy as first reported.

The loss of life, however, is larger than the bones and mutilated remains of 13 per-sons had been taken out. This raises the total number of lives lost, as far as known, to fifteen. There are yet 122 boys not accounted for, but it is believed that nearly all of them have wandered away from the neighborhood and are safe. Nearly all of the bodies found were in that part of the building in which the dormitory was situa-ted, and as at least thirty of its occupants were too ill to leave their beds, its proba-ble that others will be discovered. The remains were all taken to the sewing room in that part of the building saved, where they now lie. Coroner Hess impaneled a jury but adjourned the inquest until to-day. Some of the trustees of the asylum visited the building last evening to learn how many bodies had been recovered. Some of the men had stated that thirteen bodies had been taken taken out an always to be the taken taken out an always to be the taken taken out an always to be the taken taken out an always to be taken to take the taken taken to be taken t been taken out and placed in the sewing room, but the trustees in looking over the charred remains which had been gathered, found that there were only ten. It has been ascertained that the body of the woman found among the ruins is that of Mrs. Mary McCarron who was visiting her son at the asylum.

son at the asylum.

The trustees of the asylum are in receipt of numerous offers of buildings in which to quarter the orphans and it is likely that the asylum will shortly be rebuilt.

### The Newport Prophet Declared Insane.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.-Two physiians have declared that Frederick W. Sprague, the Newport prophet, is insane and he will be taken to the State asylum Sprague is a well known and eccentric character who for years has been publishing and distributing illustrated pamphlets to show that George Washington was the Messiah. He spent all his money in advo-cating his peculiar doctrine. He has denied himself the luxuries of life and has dressed in a very peculiar and ludicrous manner. A few weeks ago he built a covered wagon the sides of which he painted and lette the sides of which he painted and lettered with Scripture quotations. It was labelled "The Blazing Star." He fitted it up and lived Inside. A few days ago he ran after some boys who had been annoying him and sprained his leg. He has been in the wagon ever since, no one knowing what had become of him. Last night he refused to leave his cold quarters. leave his cold quarters.

An Infirmary Burned. LAPEER, Mich., December 20,-The La peer County poorhouse burned last night. There were thirty-seven inmates, most o whom were in bed at the time, but all wer rescued except one insane woman named Bertha Rockwell. She was got out Bertha Rockwell. She was got out once, but dashed back into the building and was burned to death. Her charred and blackened bones being all that was left of her. Another insane woman, named Phoebe Salisbury, escaped from the keepers and ran two miles through the snow before she could be recaptured. As the thermometer was below zero and as she was clad only in her night clothes, she was terribly frozen but may reclothes, she was terribly frozen but may re cover. The county's loss is about \$5,000 on building, and all its contents were destroyed.

# Governor Hill's Coming Message.

ant Governor Hill arrived yesterday and had a long interview both with Governor Cleveland and Colonel Lamont. He has nearly finished his message except the addnearly finished his message except the aiding of statistics. The most important subject treated is convict contract labor, to which the Governor has for years been opposed. In the message his views will be given in full, as well as the benefits arising out of the employment of the convicts by the State on work which will not interfere with honest labor outside. Besides this subject a number of other State matters with be treated of. SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Leading Features in the Proposed Treaty and a List of the Manufactpres and Productions Affected, 1

New York, December 19.-The Herald put lishes the full text of the San Domingo treats

and says in regard to it: "All commercial asivantages?" not only retained but every encouragement is given for the introduction of
American manufactures and industries. Our
legal tender standard of gold and silver is to
be the standard of Dom nice and tribural arbitration is to be consulted for the settlement
commercial recipracity. These are some of
the mitriso merits of the treaty, but a greater one is held in view by the administration
inasmuch as the harbor of Samana will eventunily become the great coaling station of the
European world's new highway of commerce
via Nicaragua to the Pacilic, and this harbor
will, it is believed, under the benefit of such
site of our American colony not less important than the ones that are to grow up at
either terminus of the inter-occanic canal.
That feature of the treaty which proposes to
adopt our standard of gold and silver coinage
as the Dominican standard and admit our silver coinage for circulation there will not only
prepare the way for American interests in St.
Domilie interests with that country.

The following are the portions of the treaty
which affect our commerce:

Articles of Dominican productions to be
admitted free into the United States—Antands, alive, of all kinds, for breeding purposes; asphaltum, bariey, beeswax, bones,
shells and other animal romains employed at
coffee, cotton, bemp, sisal, heniquen and
other vegetable savile fabrics, day woods and
dys stuffs of all kinds, esparto and other
grasses, and pulp for the manufacture of
paper, dish, fresh, dried, salied or smoked;
fruits, vegetables and nuts, edible of all kinds,
hides and skins, undressed, whether beef
or mutton; minerals and ores, molasses and
mends, palm or coccanut oil, sponges, rock
salt, surar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard
in color, tailow, tobacco in leaft, wood and
iumber of all kinds.

Schedule —Articles of Dominican productruit, preserved, ruit pelles and comits;
for munton; minerals and ores, molasses at
reduction of twenty-five per cent, per one
sundred; Co

repair of vessels, or boats of any kind; shocks, staves, heading, hoops and cooperage of all kinds and wooden boxes for packing; steam and power engines, machines and apparatus, whether stationary or portable for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries or all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection and recoal thereof, or communication of mitties power thereto; stone and lime, paster, coment and other earthen substances for building and for use in arts and industries; stoves, ranges and furnaces for culinary or manufacturing purposes; straw of all kinds, sulphur and matches, teasels of wire for all uses, tolegraphic wire and telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication or illumination; tin ware for the arts, industries and domestic uses; trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds, for propagation; water pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions; willow ware and basket ware; wire, plain or barbed for fencing, with the hooks stanies, nails and the like appliances for fustening the same; wood and lumber of all kinds suitable for building, including beams, rafters, plants, boards, flooring, joists, doors, sashes, frames, blinds, painted or unpainted, and similar necessary parts of buildings; wooden ware and implements of all kinds for agricultural, mechanical or bousehold use, exclusive of furniture; wool, raw, washed or carded; zinc, tin and lead in sheets, asbestos, tin paper and other rootings.

Schedule D-Articles of the production of the United States to be admitted into the Dominican republic at a reduction of twenty five per cent, from the rates of customs dutie as now fixed: Clathing, cotton goods, fabric, of mixed cotton, well of plants, painting oils, dryers and varnishes, planos and other moleters in which leather, shall be the principal materials; then goods, plants, painting oils, dryers and varnishes, planos and other musicals in which leather shall be the principal materials; time goods, paints, painting oils,

WASHINGTON, December 19 .- In executive session yesterday, the nomination of Hon. Hugh McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by a vote of fifty against one-Mr. Riddleberger, of There is dissatisfaction among Virginian

because of their State, the birthplace of Washington, being ignored on the pro-gramme of the Washington Monument dedication. The same omission was made in the case of the Marshall statue. Captain Eads has placed in the room of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, claborate models of ships, railroads and other appliances he proposes to employ in his Nicaragua ship canal scheme, and is exhibiting them to Senators and Represent-

atives.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday morning agreed to re-port favorable a bill authorizing the First National Bank of Chicago to increase its capital to \$1,000,000.

-A larger business is done by telegraph companies in the United States than in any other country in the world. Over 40,000,000 messages were sent last year. Great Britain sent nearly 33,000, 00, France 26,000,000, and Germany 18,-000,000. The total for the world was 153,000,000, fully one-half being sent in English speaking countries. Germany has nearly as many telegraph offices as the United States, although so much smaller in area, and doing less than half the business. Great Britain on the contrary, does a large business with comparatively few offices

mitted suicide with strychnine rather than dress an unplucked turkey which her husband bought for Thanksgiving. She was so vexed because her husband asked her to do it that she declared she would die before she would do and she was as good as her word. eaves five children .- N. Y. Times.

-Mr. Huxley's daughters are said to be among the prettiest girls in London. This is slightly ambiguous, as the same thing might be said of the old gentleA SPECIALTY,

CONQUERING THE SOUTH ANEW. The Conquest Which Has Become Imperative, a Conquest not of Bayoneta but of Ideas.

The South was once conquered by Northern arms. The immediate pur-North, and by methods more skin to those of slavery rule than to those of an era of freedom it has regained its polit-leal supremacy. A new conquest of the South is necessary, not this time by Northern bayonets, but by Northern ideas. When this conquest has been affected there will no longer be sectiond lines dividing the former Stave from former Free States, and the results f National elections will no longer be West across the middle of the country.

An examination of the November lection returns for the past eight years shows that this conquest is going on, and with greater rapidity than is likely to be perceived by those who look only to the fact that in the last election a Democratic victory was won by the vote of a Solid South, supplemented by a of a Solid Solid, supplemented by a narrow majority in a few Northern States. Whilst from one point of view it would seem that the Solid South has become more solid than ever, a careful erutiny of the returns will demonstrate that the solidity of the South has been greatly weakened at the most important, because the most exposed points, and that Northern ideas, followed by and that Northern ideas, followed by Republican votes, have been making stendy and resistless progress into the South, along the same routes by which more than twenty years ago Northern men with arms in their hands pressed their way to victory.

Republican attention has been mainly directed to those States of the South in which the received above it is appreciable.

which the negro element is numerically strongest. It has been assumed that he whole of this element being under obligations to the Republican party of the North for freedom and civil and political rights, would vote with that arty. That assumption was correct is far as the negroes were permitted to vote. But by ways unnecessary to recall, the negro Republican vote was suppressed, or otherwise made ineffective, and the States which should have been the strongholds of Republicant anism in the South have been made Democratic fastnesses. In 1876 the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina cast an aggregate Republican vote of 338,286. In 1880 the same States gave a Repubtion in those States and increase the Republican vote have proved ineffective. Clearly the way to pierce the Solid South is not through the Gulf Solid South is not through the Grand States, or by placing sole dependence on the votes of the colored people of those States.

The latter dimently are in from twenty-four years of inexperience in the responsibility and labor of government. But it springs far more from thick are sure in operation and

ground in the lantic coast, it has been making steady Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. In 1876 these States gave an aggregate Republican vote of 330,153, or about Republican vote of 535,153, of about 8,000 less than the five "Black States." In 1880 the Republican vote had in-creased to 345,264, or more than 103,-000 in excess of the Republican vote of the five States in the same year. In November this year the three border States cast a Republican vote of 465,-463, which was considerably more than double the Republican vote cast in the same month by the five more Southern States named. It is true that the total states named. It is true that the total vote had largely increased owing to the growth of population, but the Democratic increase failed to keep pace with the Republican. In 1876 the aggregate Democratic majority was 145,760. In 1880 it was reduced to 120,122. Last month it shrank to 49,280. Where this Republican growth has

been most marked can be seen by the following table of Democratic pluralities in the three States at the three Presi dential elections:

| 1576 | 1880 | 1884 | 1885 | 1884 | 1885 | 1884 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | without much noise or desperate effort. It has been wholly due to the influx o Northern men with Northern ideas and Northern habits of industry and enter prise. A new conquest of the South has begun, and in another four years we expect to see the three border States that have made so much progress in the past eight years toward progress and Republicanism, giving strong Re-publican majorities.—Cleveland Herald.

### THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE. Democracy Dazed by Its Recent Victory and Boubts How to Act So as to Secure Party Advantages.

The Democratic party has been so the body of voters were governed by long the party of fault-finding and criticism that it is likely to feel somewhat tration in Philadelphia, where indusicism that it is likely to feel somewhat dazed for a while at finding itself catled upon to become the party of action.

Everybody knows it is unprepared for such a contingency. It is a quarter of a century since it felt its last throb of conviction or framed its last policy. Its conviction then was that slavery for black men was agood a thing as liberty for whites, and its policy was to black men was as good a thing as liberty for whites, and its policy was to cratic voters cling to the old Demoput the two institutions on the same terms and give them a scrub race.

Shall it on returning to power rean-nounce its old convictions and policy? If not, what is its stock in trade. Its off not, what is its stock in trade. Its platform sheds no light upon the question. It was framed expressly to catch to the confeding principles. Its conveying legical property of the great body of Democratic newly-elected President is no more light. tion. It was framed expressly to catch votes by con-eding principles. Its newly-elected President is no more luminous that the platform. He has said that the Government should be admin-istered like a private business and on istered like a private business and on business principles. But what does this mean? Private business is conducted simply to make money, and business principles consist in making the most money possible out of a given invest-ment of capital, labor and skill. Does Mr. Cleveland mean that the Govern-ment of the United States is to be ad-ministered for private profit upon ment of the United States is to be ad-ministered for private profit upon strictly selfish principles, and without public spirit? If this were what he thought, it would not be what he would

The fact is it is not a very good or wise shibboleth to say that the Government is to be administered like a private business. It does not correctly define

Pamphlets, Lawyers' Briefs, and all kinds of Job Frinting, in plain black of in colors, each cuted equally as well as in the city offices, and at prices as reasonable.

22 Particular disention given to Cut Work. anybody's notions of government. Where, then, are we to look for a Democratic policy? As yet there is none except the vague general idea that, the party will endeavor to so run the country as to make its chance of retaining power four years from now better Northern arms. The im addate purpose of keeping the South in the Union was accomplished by that conquest, but the larger purpose of abolishing sectional lines and making the Union one and indivisible in spirit as well as in law was not effected. Politically the South still arrayed itself against the South still arrayed itself against the Postmaster-General. Cleveland can stand a very few such appointments, but many of them will render his defeat extremely easy four years from now, and prove his unfitness even before he has taken the onth of office. There is a suspicion that Cleveland belongs to the order of bummers. It is quite certain that Manning does. The public will not seen force that he may be seen force tha public will not soon forget that he was the responsible editor of a journal that threatened with murder all men whose

Berrysburg yournal.

JOB PRINTING

CARDS.

PROGRAMMES.

DODGERS. ENVELOPES,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

NOTE-HEADS

ETC. ETC.

Another suspicion exists that in the organization of the Democratic Admin-istration the South will represent the

mode of deciding a dispute in the elec-

Democratic dog and the North the Democratic tail. This may or may not be so. It is probable but not inevitable. It is probable because nearly all the States which the Democratic party con-trols are Southern States. Yet it is not inevitable, because in actual numbers the Democratic voters of the Northern States alone are twice as many as those of the Southern. Although nine-tenths of the Democratic States are Southern, two-thirds of the Democratic voters are

Northern.

The only safe course to pursue in stat-Ine only sale course to pursue in stating the future course of the Democratic party is to say that we shall probably find it out as soon as the party itself will. We know something of its record, but the party is too slippery to be bound by its record. We know something of its tendencies, but these are conflicting. We know as much about its policies as We know as much about its policies as any Democrat knows, but we would not give a pinch of snuff for all that is known anywhere as to what the Demo-eratic party will do. Nobody knows so little about that as the Democratic party itself. It is fortunate that it has got four months for reflection before it can do anything.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

# WHY IT IS NOT TRUSTED.

The Reasons Which Compet the Conclusion that the Democratic Party is Untrust-

It is not doubted that Democratic voters earnestly desire public prosperity. They have interests in common with the whole country. Comparatively few of lican vote of 241,869. Last month the Republican vote of those States had them expect or desire any office. But strunk to 217,901. Here was a falling off in eight years of over 120,000, or more than one-third. This was due than they desire public prosperity: not to conversion, but to suppression. many of them believe that public pros-

Turning to the border States a very different condition presents itself. Whilst Republicanism has been continuating in influence. The crowded wards of great cities do not clear states. wards of great cities do not elect states-men. The pot-house demagogues and the sharp and knavish tricksters have the advantage there, in most cases. New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago—how many men of first-rate ability and standing have these cities sent to Congress within the past twenty years? Here and there one such man has been chosen by each party, but has either city ever selected the wisest and worthiest men of either party? This is not an accident. an almost inevitable result of the con-ditions of city life, which render the man of superior merit almost unknown to the great majority of voters, while the saloons and the rings can always concentrate a large vote for the nomination or election of a favorite. Now the majorities of the Democratic party at. the North come almost wholly from a few large cities, and these cities, therefore, have to elect its leaders in Congress, if it is to have any leaders there from the North. On the other hand, the Southern States are controlled by men who have little knowledge of the diversified industry, the commerce, and the progressive thought of the North, and even less sympathy than knowl-edge. The men chosen by that section edge. The men chosen by that section are incompetent, in the very nature of things, to direct legislation for the complicated interests and the progressive civilization of the Northern States. Yet they are, of necessity, the controlling men of the party. Many are pure, and they are generally fanatical reaction-ists. Many are mere office seekers, who care nothing for the means, or the consequences to the country, so long as

the end to them is office and power.

It is the curse of the Democratic party that it is, and of necessity must be, dependent upon such leadership in Congress. From this fact, in the main, springs the intolerable incapacity of that party in legislation, its senseless wrangles, and its reckless and cease-less meddling with business interests. But bad leadership would not last, if trial experience has convinced the great body of Democratic voters that the cause they were Democratic in the days when that party had power. So of State rights notions, so of prejudices against National banks and internal

A more dangerous evil still is A more dangerous evil still is the passionate and vindictive spirit which has come down to us from uprooted slavery and defeated rebellion, and which sways a great many voters and leaders. This spirit desires something else more than the public prosperity. It would with fierce joy vote down Republicanism, even if it absolutely knew that the consequence would be public calamity and incalculable private distress. That is the spirit which sacrificed everything in a struggle for the frees. That is the spirit which sacrificed everything in a struggle for the disruption of the Union. It lives today, and rules the Democratic party, and it fights savagely and blindly for the overthrow of institutions and measures established by the loyal people of the North simply because they were set